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BALLINGTON BOOTH'S OUT.

COURT MARTIAL OF THE COMMAND. ER WAS THREATENED.

A Peremptory Demand for His Keys and the Army's Property Accepted as a Dismissal-The Booths Refuse a Foreign Post-Forced to Vacate Headquarters.

Commander Ballington Booth and his wife, Maud Ballington Booth, are no longer at the head of the American division of the Salvation Army, and have declined to accept a foreign appointment. They gave up their command at midnight on Thursday. The cause of the immediate severance of their relations with the Salvation Army of the United States was a peremptory demand by Commander Herbert Booth, representing the International Headquarters in London, for the immediate transfer to the Commissioner of the International Headquarters of the command in this country, which carries with it the title to all property of the Army in the United States. There are various versions of the difficulty between Commander and Mrs. Booth and the International Headquarters. The following statement was sent to THE SUN last night by Commander and Mrs.

Booth: Commander and Mrs. Booth's Manifesto.

It is with inexpressible grief and heartfelt pain that we have to announce to our staff officers, field officers, troops, and friends throughout America the following important decision arrived at after protracted thought and careful deliberation. We beg that they will now and ever bear in remembrance that we feel there is no alternative left to our discretion.

First-We do not seek, nor shall we seek, to take any advantage of the strong feeling respecting our "Farewell " existing in all parts of the country by attempting to sever the United States branch of the Army from the parent or-genization as a separate or "independent" movement.

Though, through the help of our unfailing God, aided by the efficient and (to us) happy cooperation of our officers, our toll has been rewarded in upbuilding the movement in this great country, yet we do not wish any action of ours to have the appearance of personal ambition, nor do we wish our precious troops to stand for a moment in the relationship of opponents to those of other nation-made brothers and sisters by one common bond of Christianity.

Second-Despite our intense and undying love for America and our comrades here, we should have had no other thought or purpose than that of proceeding to England for another command were we able to do so. But, owing to conscientious feelings and private reasons well known to the General, we are unable to enter upon new duties and controversies in connection with a foreign command versies in connection with a foreign command.

Owing to our inability to longer work freely as leaders in the Army under existing circumstances, we have made known to London our decision not to accept another appointment. This does not mean that we will no longer be Salrationists, nor that we shall be any other than the warmest friends of our comrades throughout the world.

Third—We therefore proposed as wisely and as expeditiously as possible to relinquish and hand over our command, fully and absolutely, to the incoming Commissioners, when they arrived.

london Headquarters, however, sent over London Headquarters, however, sent over three separate representatives unannounced twe grant at sacrifice and cost, who pressed us to an immediate decision offering us proposals we could not accept. Yesterday (Thursday), at midnight, with most positive and uncalled-for precipitation, with the authority of International Headquarters, Commander Herbert Boota, demanded that we hand over our keys and offices by 10 o'clock this morning. We had, therefore, no alternative but to accept our peremptory dismissed.

fore, no alternative but to accept our peremptory dismissul.

Fourth—None can fully comprehend what this step has cost us. The blade of disappointment has gone deep! The struggie and suffering have been long. We have sought not to be hasty in this matter, but the International Headquarters have pressed us hourly to a definite decision. In relinquishing our command, we are giving up all, nor have we any plans or prospects for this emergency.

Fifth—Finally, we know full well that by some persons untrue and unjust motives will be attached to our action, but we feel consoled in the fact that those who have witnessed our lives, together with our toil and effort during the past nine years, will at least give us credit for acting conscientiously and disinterestedly.

and for doing right before the Lord of our

hearts.

We have repeatedly called upon all our groups to stand by the Army, its General, and its principles. We do so again.

May God's blessing rest upon our country, the Army, and all.

BALLINGTON BOOTH.

MAUD B. BOOTH.

THE DELAYED VAREWELLING.

Army, and all.

Male B. Booth.

The delayed parewelling.

It will be remembered that when the first announcement was made Commander and Mrs. Booth had been ordered to "farewell" they issued a statement to the Army, saying that they had received no definite explanation from International Headquarters as to the cause of the order, and were themselves in the dark as to the reason for their retirement from their command. Nevertheless, they said that they were proceeding as rapidly as possible with their preparations to farewell. They urged their troops to quiet submission to the order, and when the various auxiliaries and friends of the Salvation Army began to protest against their recall, and it became evident that there was a strong sentiment throughout the rank and file of the Army in favor of a seccession if necessary rather than separation from Commander Booth and his wife, the Commander and Mrs. Booth positively forbade any demonstration on the part of the Army. They said they were waiting for forther instructions from International Headquarters, and that when definite orders had been received they would issue a supplementary statement. That was about the middle of January. Since that time three commissioners have arrived from Gen. Booth's headquarters, each one unannounced. The first was Commander Herbert Booth, who was at the head of the Canadian branch of the Saivation Army. He came in the latter part of January, and announced that he was merely stopping over in New York on his way to his headquarters and Mrs. Booth issued another statement to the Army, in which they said:

"The orders to relinquish our command are in accordance with the discipline of the organization, it being of a strictly military character. We now learn that other territorial leasers are also being changed. In pursuance, therefore, of military obedience, regardless of our own feelings, we are proceeding to put all things in preparation, such as the conveyance of properties and the varied business and official matters that have been in

DEMAND FOR THE ARMY PROPERTY.

The second commissioner to arrive from international headquarters was Col. Nicol, who reached New York last Saturday. It is supposed that he brought explicit orders from ten, Booth regarding the transfer of the command in America. On Thursday morning Commissioner Eva Booth, sister of Ballington Booth, came in on the Teutonic. On Thursday afternoon there was a meeting at 2 Chambers street in the offices of Brigadier Emma Bowne, in command of the slum work of the army. Commander and Mrs. Booth, Commissioner Eva Booth, Commander Health, Health, Commander Health, Health, Commander Health, H DEMAND FOR THE ARMY PROPERTY. the property to the special envoy; but it was in such shape that the transfer could not be made immediately. It is believed that he desired par-ticularly to effect the transfer in such a way that none of the property of the Army in the United States could ever be used outside the country. The propo-sition which he made to the special envoy was

not satisfactory. There was a long discussion, which terminated at midnight on Thursday in the peremptory demand of Commander Herbert Booth that Commander Ballington Booth and Mrs. Booth vacate their headquarters at 84 Reade street by 10 o'clock yesterday morning. FORCED TO VACATE THEIR HEADQUARTERS.

Commander Booth did not wait until 10 o'clock yesterday morning to get out of his offices in the Army headquarters' building. He and Mrs. Booth worked the greater part of the night, and before daylight everything which was their personal property had been removed from their offices. Yesterday Commander and Mrs. Booth were with friends in the city. They refused to see newspaper men, and it was said by their friends that they were extremely downcast over the result of the trouble. It is said that in a few days Commander Booth will issue a detailed statement, showing exactly what his propositions for the transfer of the property of the Army were, and explaining why it was impossible for him to accede to the demand of the special envey for the immediate transfer.

THE REFUSAL TO GO TO LONDON.

The circumstances of the final break were told last night by a person who said he had got them from one of those present at the council.

"They had been talking over the subject of Commander Hallington Booth's giving up his command in this country for some time," he said, "and discussing the evident outspoken reluctance of the members of the Saivation Army in America to part with Mr. and Mrs. Booth when Herbert Booth declared that there was but one thing to be done. "You must go to England," he said, "and report to Gen. Booth, and there the whole question can be settled at a consultation of the general staft in London." THE REPUSAL TO GO TO LONDON.

London.'
Commander Booth demurred at this, and Col.
Nicol and Herbert Booth both insisted that
there was no other course to be taken.
"I will not go!" finally cried Commander
Booth.

"I will not go." manly cried commander.
"Your refusal," said his brother Herbert,
"is insubordination, and you know that
that means dismissal, "I understand that,"
said Commander Booth, "and I consider this to
be a notice of dismissal and I accept the notice.
Both Herbert Booth and Col. Nicol begged him to
reconsider his decision, but he was steadfast in
his resolve, and shortly afterward turned over
his keys and left the Salvation Army headquarters leaving Herbert Booth in command.
Thirin version—Thereat of a Court Mastial. TRIRD VERSION-THREAT OF A COURT MARTIAL

his keys and left the Saivation Army head-quarters leaving Herbert Booth in command.

Third Version—Thireat of a Court Martial.

A. G. Hallimond of Montclair, who was formerly private secretary to Commander Booth, said last evening:

"It was reported to-day that Commander and Mrs. Booth had gone back to England. Such is not the case. They are still in this country and will remain here and to the case. They are still in this country and will remain here and to conduct a court martial. Col. Eadle, who is second in command under Gen. Booth in England, made charges against Commander Ballington Booth, alleging that the Commander had spoken disrespectfully of his father, Gen. Booth. It was not given out officially that there was to be a court martial, but Commander hooth learned of It just the same. Last week Herbert Booth, the Commander's brother, came on from Canada, and aimost immediately went back. Then on Tuesday he reappeared here, and on Wednesday Eva Booth, their sister, arrived from England. Commander Ballington Booth then learned that the court of inquiry was to consist of his brother Herbert and his sister Eva. with Col. Nicol. It was the universal belief among the Army officers that Herbert wanted to be Ballington Booth's successor in this country.

"However, on Thursday a council was held, those present being Eva and Herbert Booth and Col. Nicol. In the course of the proceedings Herbert declared that his brother ought to be court martialled, and in this opinion he was backed up by Col. Nicol. Thereupon, when the news reached Ballington Booth he considered it an outrage, and said that he would not submit to it. He would rather hand over the keys of the headquarters to Herbert and get out for good. If Herbert wanted his place so badly he could have it. He said he would not submit to it. He would rather hand over the has done so. However, he has gone away from Montelair, and I do not care to say where. Mrs. Hooth is with him. His disappearance has caused considerable excitement among the officers of the Arm

remain here and go into private life."

COMMOTION IN THE ARMY EXPECTED.

The news that the Booths are out of the command in this country is sure to produce a commotion in the Army. Demonstrations in favor of the Commander and his wife have been restrained heretofore only by his positive order. The Commander of one of the largest corps in the country said yesterday that it had taxed his authority to the utmost to prevent an outspoken declaration from his troops in favor of secession if the trouble was not settled satisfactorily to the Commander.

This officer said that only by the constant use of Commander Ballington Booth's order had he been able to preserve discipline among his own forces, and he had no doubt that when it became known that Commander and Mrs. Booth had been forced out his division would make itself heard with emphasis.

tself heard with emphasis.

THE A. P. A. MURDER.

Member of the Order Testifies as to the Oaths He Took When He Joined It. ROCHESTER, Feb. 21,-At this morning's seson of the Chatfield murder trial, George F. Taylor was cross-examined by Assistant Dis-

trict Attorney Warren as follows: Q .- You have belonged to the A. P. A.? A. Q.-Was there not something in the oath you

took that would prevent you from testifying against Chatfield? A.—No, sir. Q.-Can you produce the ritual containing the oath? A .- I cannot.

Q .- You took an oath to do all in your power to put down Catholicism? A .- No sir; to put

down the Pope.
Q.—Did you take an oath never to vote for a Catholic? A.—I never took that oath.
Q.—Can you go into the organization without taking all the oaths they administer? A.—You can.
Q. How many oaths did you take? A.—
Three or four.

hree or four.
Q.—Did you take an oath to consult only rotestants and to make nothing known to Cathlics? A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—Not to employ Catholics? A.—I did not its that Q.—Not to employ Catholics? A.—I use not take that.

Q.—Never to contribute to the support of any Catholic institution and to break down the power of the Pope? A.—No. I evaded it; it was read to me, but I did not take it.

Q.—Did you take an oath to take up arms if necessary against the Papacy? A.—I do not remember. member.
Q.-If you did not you evaded it? A.-All that
I got around I evaded that way.

\$9,000,000 FOR NEW SCHOOLS. An Important Bill to Be Introduced by Sen ator Page Next Week.

ALBANY, Feb. 21. - Sylvester Page will introduce a bill next week which is of the greatest importance to the educational interests of New York city. He says that the bill, besides being the plan of the Board of Education, is favored by the city authorities. It authorizes the Comp-

by the city authorities. It authorizes the Comptreller of the city of New York, on the application of the Beard of Education and the approval of a majority of the Beard of Estimate and Apportionment, to issue bonds of the city in amount not to exceed \$9,000,000. The bonds are to be known as "schoolhouse bonds" and are payable from taxation. They are to run not exceeding twenty years and not to exceed 3% per cent, interest, and are to be sold, after advertisement of the sale, to the highest bidder, The proceeds of the sale of the bonds are to be applied, on the demand of the Beard of Education, to the purchase of, sites for new school buildings, and for new fittings and furniture.

Reports that the Empress of India Eastly

Overhauled and Passed Her. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 21. - The Yokohama correspondent of the Daily Report, writing under the date of Jan. 28, says the United States cruiser Olympia, while on the way to Nagasaki from Kobe, was overtaken and passed Nagasai from Robe, was overtaken and passed by the Canadian Pacific steamer Empress of India, which had left Kobe five hours later. The news of the run created considerable surprise, as the Olympia on her way from Yokohama to Kobe encountered a storm, and, according to reports from her officers, not only behaved magnificently, but achieved a speed of over twenty-two knots an hour. The correspondent concludes his letter as follows:

"The impression is as potent as a fact with these Orientals, and if the American Government wants to give its shipbuilders a good ad-

Building Up the Greater New York. Permits for the erection of eighty-five new buildings, to cost \$402,500, were issued in Brooklyn last week,

CRIPPLE CREEKERS EAT. THEY ALSO TALK AT THE MINING

EXCHANGE BANQUET.

Lafe Pence Wants the Man Who Cut Roquefort Cheese to Resemble Missourt Pumpkin Ple Fired-Demand for Quie When Portland Jimmy Doyle Talked

The Colorado mining delegation that came here some days ago to help open the new Mining Exchange was banqueted last night at the Metropole by the Mining Exchange. The banquet was unique in many respects. It was out of the ordinary run of New York banquets Colorado was bose from start to finish and Colorado men did most of the talking. Col. R. A. Ammon was marshal of the affair and sat at the head of the table. Ex-Congressman Lafe Pence was one of the dis tinguished guests alongside of him. Portland Jimmy Doyle, Erwin Mann, "who's a better man than Dan Webster ever thought of being," Judge McCart and Judge Dean, and about one hundred equally distinguished gentlemen, sat at the long tables. There were a number of ladies in the party The programmes, as the menu cards were called, were printed in French, and were promptly discarded, and the waiters began at the top and worked down to cheese and coffee When the soup came on Col. Ammon intro-

duced Judge McCart, who declared that he came from a camp that had changed beef to bullion and had gone from raising cattle to raising gold. Then he told the story of Cripple Creek. Judge McCart talked through the "hors d'œuvres," the "poisson," and the "entrées" to the "roti," and then Judge Dean was introduced. He comes from Aspen, Col. "We are not suppliants," he declared, "and we don't beg own to develop it. If you go to Cripple Creek with your pockets full of money you can't dictate terms with the poorest miner in the district. If you want the commodity you pay his

price or get out." Judge Dean talked to the end of the dinner. and chairs were pushed back. There was commotion up near the head of the table. Col. Ammon got up and announced: "Ladies and gentlemen, I'm goin' t' call on one of the boys now. He's a corker from Corkerville. You don't any of you want to be introduced to Portland Jimmy. 'Taint necessary for me to say anything either about the pay dirt o' th' Portland mine. Portland Jimmy can speak his piece without my heip. Ladies and gentle-men, Portland Jimmy and I want to say right here that I didn't check my gun, 'n' the first man, woman, or child that interrupts I'm gotn' t' chuck it at 'em."

Mr. James Doyle, a short, stocky man with black hair, a black moustache, and a determined look, responded, and wild cheers went up from the crowd, "I'm no talker," he said, "you all know that. I'm a worker. We used to be a silver State, out in Colorado, but we found that you folks in New York wouldn't have it, so we dug the gold for you, and it's there. Out in my camp we produced two millions for you last year, and when we get the facilities for

you last year, and when we get the facilities for carrying it that are on the way now, you'll see that we have brought back the old days of '49."

"Hoop, hooray." went up from the crowd, and "Buily for you, Jimmy,"

"From Colorado," resumed Mr. Doyle, "must come the gold to replanish the banks of the East, the Government of the United States, aye, and the Bank of England—"

"Go on, Jimmy, vou've built of the right statil," cried the crowd, and the applause made it impossible for Mr. Doyle to proceed for a full minute.

minute.

We're calling on some of your geniuses to help us out—Edison and some of the rest of

help us out—Edison and some of the rest of them."

"Edison's plans no good," cried a young woman who owned mines. "No good! No good! Edison's patent's no good, we've tried it."

Mr. Doyle continued for fifteen minutes, and when he had finished the crywd cried, "What's the matter with Portland Jimmy Doyle? He's all right." Alexander Lassen was trotted out by the Marsal next, just for the purpose of proposing a toast. He seized the opportunity to make a speech, and was called down by Col. Ammon when he had finished.

The Colonel said good naturedly: "He is one of these Eastern dudes," and then he dermanded the toast. Lassen gave it. It was to Colorado, and it was drunk with gusto. Then the Colonel announced the next speaker like this:

and it was drunk with gusto. Then the Colonei announced the next speaker like this:

"Judge McCart, you just let up talking to your best girl there for a minute and we'll hear what Lafe Pence, God biess him, has got to say to us. No offence, you know, but there's too much talking going on outside the speakers."

Ex-Congressman Lafe Pence took the Colonei's place at the head of the table. He walked around a minute and then declared: "Say, I've forgotten all the funny things I was going to say."

Then go on." said a voice down at the end of the room.

"I will." said Lafe. " and I first want to say at the start off that whoever it is in this establishment that cut the Roquefort cheese served here in the shape of a nicce of pie ought to be discharged on the spot. We may come from the West and be fair game, but cutting cheese to make it look like Missouri pumpkur pie is one too many. One of my friends sitting next to me went after it, and he swears he'll never ent another piece of pie. I've had to hold him from going after the man who made it." "Well, gentlemen." went on Mr. Pence drooping the pie episode, "I've got no stock to sell, but I want to tell the Lastern people some things: When you buy a railroad you get a practical railroad man to run it. When you buy a factory you get the most expert man in that line. When you starr a bank you get the finest and most experienced banker in the world to operate it. Now what do you do when you go into a mining enterprise?"

"Don't roast them," said a voice in the middle of the room.

"Will you keep still: I've got the floor now." said Mr. Pence, pointing at the man who owned the voice, and who promptly subsided. "Then go on," said a voice down at the end of

"Don't roast them, "said a voice in the middle of the room.

"Will you keep still: I've got the floor now," said Mr. Pence, pointing at the man who owned the voice, and who promptly subsided.

"What do you do?" resumed Mr. Pence, "Why, the first thing you do is to go to the list of your relatives and go through it. Then you pick out a broken-down dude nephew, who has been expelled from society, and send him out West as superintendent of the mine, and you look for dividends and kick. If he ever sees the property at all he goes to a livery stable and wants a bobtailed, pedigred horse to ride over a Colorado mountain." a bobtailed, pedigred horse to ride over a Colorado mountain."

The crowd howled with delight, Mr. Pence went on to say that the object of establishing the exchange was to bring the capitalist in touch with the miners.

Col. Ammon said he had a "lot more good things up his sleeve," and he'd "pull'em out and blow 'em quick." He introduced half a dozen more speakers. The fun was still going on at midnight.

WOULDN'T PRAY IN THE ASSEMBLY A Richmond, Va., Prencher Declines as In-

vitation to Act as Chaplain. RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 21.-The Virginia lawmakers were nonplussed to-day by the Rev. C. J. Ochlschlaeger, an English Lutheran preacher. It is the custom of the Clerk of the House of Delegates to invite a minister to open the proceedings of the body with prayer each day during a week. Mr. Ochischlaeger was invited to serve the House as chaplain next week, and he serve the House as chaplain next week, and he responded:
"I do not believe in opening a promiscuous political body with prayer. The promiscuous character of the body makes it an abuse of prayer, and the political character of the body makes it an unnatural union of Church and State. I as a christian, and any member of the body as a Christian, and any member of the sessions, but the State which that body represents has nothing to do with prayer."

This is the first time that such a request was ever declined. The minister's letter was read in the open session and was the basis for many jokes on the hopeless and unregenerate condition of the Assembly.

TO CLOSE 194 BROOKLYN SALOONS. Between 800 and 400 to All Are Within

Police Commissioner Welles of Brooklyn has living on Forest street. He otified Mayor Wurster that there are between 300 and 400 salouns in that city that are within 200 feet of schools or churches. Of these 194 are conducted under transferred licenses, and they will be closed immediately.

Gen. Harrison Due Here To-day. Ex-President Harrison and his private secre-ary have engaged rooms at the Fifth Avenue jotel, and will arrive there from Indianapolis his atternoon.

FOR THE JOINT COMMISSION. The Whole Liberal Party Said to Share

Sir H. Fowler's Views. LONDON, Feb. 21.-N. C. Burch, the Venezceian Consul here, said to-day that he thought the solution of the boundary question was

making the most satisfactory progress.

He was not aware that there had been any change in the attitude of President Crespo Venezuela was quite ready to resume diplomatic relations with Great Britain as soon as the boundary question was settled amicably.

Sir Henry Hartley Fowler, sometime President of the Local Government Board and Sec retary for India, has informed the Daily News that he strongly favors the plan for the appoint ment of a joint Commission. It would be, he says, a great mistake to waste time in higgling. The details are insignificant in comparison with the supreme importance of an immediate agreement of a difficulty which, left unsettled,

might assume suddenly a serious aspect.

The Daily News declares that the whole Lib eral party shares the views expressed by Sir

Henry.

The Chronicle will say to-morrow that it learns matters are in a less hopeful stage than is assumed in some quarters, and will express doubts that Great Fritainswill take any decisive steps until the A erican High Commission shall have reported

The Standard will say it is understood that Sir Richard Webster, the Attorney-General, has been revising the British case prepared by Sir Frederick Pollock, corpus professor of jurisprepared and revised, will be issued early next

The writer adds that it besteves the Govern ment regards the case as historically unassailable, although in its diplomatic aspect it is not

Editorially the Standard condemns those who advocate a hasty and immediate settlement of you to take our property off our hands or to the question. It urges that it is desirable to lend us money. We have got resources of our master its difficulties thoroughly and to trust to time and the good sense of the two nations for an amicable settlement.

> CHECK SWINDLERS CAUGHT. The Operations of Charles Miller and Wife

in Brooklyn. Charles A. Miller and his wife, May, of 300 Liberty avenue, Brooklyn, were arrested yesterday, accused of passing a worthless check for \$40 on John Pettit, the janitor of a flat house at 725 Prospect place, where the couple lived formerly. It is alleged that the Millers have been engaged in systematic check swindling since their advent in Brooklyn about six months ago. Their plan, it is said, was to deposit a draft from some Western bank in one of the local banks and then open an account. Checks for sums exceeding the amount on deposit would then be issued. They had accounts in the Bedford and Brevoort banks, and also in the

Nassau Trust Company. The detectives learned last night that the couple had been swindling storekeepers and others right and left for the past few weeks, the bogus checks which were invariably passed by bogus checks, which were invariancy passes by the woman, who hassed as Mary Sullivan and Mrs. C. F. Anderson, vary from \$5 to \$300. Among the persons victimized are: Jeweller Wise, Ennis & Son, coal dealers, Journeay & Burnham, dry goods dealers, and Robert G. Summers, plano dealer. The woman opened ac-counts in several banks on drafts from out-ofwn banks, the drafts ranging from \$2,000 to

town banks, the drafts ranging from \$2,000 to \$7,000.

Two weeks ago, under the name of Mrs. C. F. Anderson, she deposited a draft for \$2,000 on the Bank of the Republic at Washington at the Brevoort Bank. When a check for \$75 drawn by her was receiver at the Earlie House the Brevoort Bank. When a check for \$75 drawn through the First National Bank of New York for collection.

Two days afterward the Brooklyn bank was notified that there was not a dollar in the Washington bank to the woman's credit, and that three other fraudulent checks, two from Brooklyn and one from New York drawn by her, had been recently received. It was through the discovery made by the officers of the Brooklyn bank that the police got on the track of the swindlers.

Mrs. Miller is handsome and intelligent. She was alone in the Liberty avenue house with her fourteen-months-old baby when the detectives called there yesterday morning, and was hustled

outcomes and was hustled off before her husband had returned.

She was taken with the baby, to the Amity street station, and her husband, who was arrested an hour later, was locked up in the Adams street station. Each will not be aware of the other's arrest until they are arraigned in Adams Street Court this morning.

DOG RITES SCHOOL CHILDREN. Plantly Shot by a Policeman Supposed to

Washington avenue, Tremont, was crowded with school children on their way to their homes from Grammar School 63, at Third avenne and 173d street, vesterday afternoon, when a black and tan terrier appeared on the scene, play with the dog it dashed up the street,

At 175th street it overtook eleven-year-old Annie Lowndes of 1,509 Washington avenue As it passed it bit the child in the left leg and left her crying, while it continued on up the left her crying, while it continued on up the avenue.

Near 176th street the dog stopped long enough to bury its teeth in Freda Young's right leg. Freda is 12 years old, and lives at 681 East 175th street. She had gone to 176th street to accompany a schoolmate home, and had just turned to go back when the dog but her.

The cry of "Mad dog!" was raised, and a crowd started in pursuit. The uproar was heard by Policeman Jacob Doess. He started down the avenue from 177th street, and the dog sought shelter in a doorway. Policeman Doess found it there and shot it. The bitten children were not severely hurt, and went to their homes,

not severely hurt, and went to their homes, where their wounds were cauterized by the famly physicians.

The dead terrier was recorded as a rabid dog.

GILBOY AND SHEEHAN AT PEACE. The Ex. Mayor May Again Become One of

Ex-Mayor Gilroy, who has been supposed in some quarters to be at the head of a faction which is opposed to the present management of the affairs of Tammany Hall, and who was dropped from the Executive Committee of the organization in 1895. said yesterday that he does not recognize the existence of Tammany factions, and that he is ready to do what he can at any time to assist Mr. Sheehan. Mr. Sheehan sald that he hoped and expected to see the ex-Mayor back in the Executive Committee soon. Mr. Gilroy is now the second man on the Printing Committee. As Chairman, before September, 1895, he was The ex-Mayor and Mrs. Gilroy will leave on Wednesday for Hot Springs, where they will spend the month of March for the benefit of the latter's health.

ONE YEAR FOR BURGLAR LOOMIS. He Invented a Formidable Safe-breaking Implement.

George W. Loumis, who was convicted last week in Brooklyn of having a dangerous safebreaking implement in his possession, has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the penitentiary and a fine of \$500 by County Judge Hurd, "I sentence you." Judge Hurd said, "with great regret. Your presence is engaging and your talent good. With the talent, how-ever, you have invented the most dangerous in-strument ever seen in this country an imple-ment which no safe could withstand."

A Dog Catcher Drenched.

MONTGLAIR, Feb. 21.-Edward Marion, the dog catcher of this town, attempted yesterday carry off a pet pug belonging to a woman had no sooner caught the dog than a second-story window of caught the dog than a second-story window of its owner's nonse was opened and a woman de-manded that he let the animal go. He refused. The woman dodged back, but quickly reap-peared and threw a bucket of water over Marion. The cold bath loosened the grip of the law and the dog ran away.

Lutest Marine Intelligence. Arrived Sa Scotta, from Gibraltar: Alfred Dumois, rom Kingston; Massasolt, from Bristol.

FRANCE'S SENATE YIELDS.

IT WILL NOT PRESS THE CONFLICT TO THE DANGER POINT.

At the Same Time It Appeals to the Country with a Declaration Which Is Likely to End the Bourgeois Cabinet-Troops Held Rendy at the Senate Chamber. Special Cable Desputch to Tax Sex.

Panis, Feb. 21.-The fear of a coup d'état of revolution found expression to-day in more elab-orate preparations for the protection of the Senate than have been taken before in France since 1848. Beginning at 8 o'clock this morning, a large force of cavalry patrolled all the streets surrounding the Luxembourg. President Loubet called upon Gen. Saussier for treble the usual military guard. M. Gaillot, Chief of the Municipal Police, opened temporary headquarters in the lobby of the Senate, and kept a large force circulating through the entire building all day. A little after noon the Prefect of Paris arrived and took charge of the forces, which by that hour were strong enough to hold hostile

thousands at bay. It still is impossible to understand the reason for the extraordinary fears which led to the of such tremendous precautions adoption Not only was there no sign of violence, but the Senate chamber was not even the object of popular curiosity or interest. The streets outside the Luxembourg were not more crowded prudence at Oxford University. The case, as so than usual. Inside, however, there was a great crush of privileged persons and plenty of tur-

moil and excitement. The course finally decided upon by the Senate in dealing with the deflant Radical Cabinet was probably the wisest that could have been adopted under the circumstances. It was to reaffirm the Senate's former position by a vote of three to one, but to decline to plunge the country into the unknown dangers of a constitutional crisis at the present moment. They

appealed to the country to judge the issue. The declaration which was adopted by the Senate is both clever and strong, and it seals the doom of the Bourgeois Ministry. It was adopted at a preliminary caucus of the various political groups, and was read in the tribune by Senator De Mole as soon as the session had been called

to order. It says: "The Ministry announces its intention govern without the Senate. It believes that it can appeal from one Chamber to the other, and contends that its authority cannot be called in question by the upper House. We protest against this infringement of the Constitution. We maintain intact the trust which the repub lican Constitution places in the hands of the Senate. We affirm our right to authority and the responsibility of the Ministers before both Chambers.

"Our parliamentary rights would justify us in refusing further cooperation with the Government, but we will not thus stop the legislative life of the country. Notwithstanding the attitude of the Cabinet, the Senate does not intend to relinquish its duty; it will deliberate independently, with no other object than the inter ests of the country, on the Ministerial proposals, The country will judge then between the Ministers, who have dared to provoke the most serious of crises, and the Assembly, which, in order not to endanger the public peace, abstains from augmenting this constitutional crisis, although it has on its side right and law."

The reading of this declaration provoked a great demonstration on the floor and in the gallories When it subsided, M. Bourgeois ascended the tribune and astonished everybody by saying that he objected to only one word in the statement. That word gave the idea that the Cabinet had provoked the crisis. He insisted that this never had been in the thoughts or acts of the Ministers. The division, taken at once, resulted in the adoption of the declaration by vote of 184 to 60. There was a great storm of applause, and the Senate adjourned until Tues-

day.

This dignified and conservative action of the Senate already commands strong popular ap-proval. The Cabinet has been making loud boasts as to the public support it had won by its course in the last week. The tables now are members of the Government. General opinion to-night is that the slender majority the Radical Ministry obtained in the Chamber yesterday will disappear quickly and Hourgeois will be driven from office within a few days, perhaps on some trivial question.

There is some talk of retallatory action upon the Senate by the Chamber on Monday, but few believe that it will be attempted. The only point debated is what shall be the manner of the Cabinet's retirement. When that point shall When some of the children gathered around to | be reached President Faure's task will be more difficult than that faced by any previous Prestdent in France: but that is another matter which it is not necessary to anticipate.

GOLD RECEIVED AT POST OFFICES. It Is Ascertained that the Receipts Per

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.-Some time ago it was suggested to the Secretary of the Treasury that much gold was received in the ordi nary course of business in the various l'ost Offices, and that if this gold were placed in Government depositories, instead of being paid away again, it would help the Treasury gold reserve. This suggestion being embodied in a circular to Postmasters, issued by anthority of the Postmaster General, has resulted in the information that the gold received per month in the first and second class offices amounted to \$540,448. The estimated gold receipts per amounted for all offices is \$7,117,000. California leads in monthly gold receipts with \$81,142. Other States receiving over \$1,000 per month were Missouri, \$77,005, Ohio, \$25,508, Pennsylvania, \$21,179; Iowa, \$20,710; Texas, \$19,510; Illinois, \$17,782, Minnesota, \$10,007, Nebraska, \$12,210; Washington State, \$9,978; New York, \$8,003, Indiana, \$7,334; Wisnorsh, \$6,675; Colorado, \$6,440; Utah, \$6,333; Oregon, \$5,712; Kansas, \$5,355; Michigan, \$4,874; Georgia, \$2,448; Massa shuseits, \$1,554; Kentucky, \$1,053; New Jersey, \$1,050; Virginia, \$1,005.
New York Postmastets, particularly in the western and northwestern parts of the State, suggest that it would be possible for them to make all remittances in gold if the Government would bear the loss for Tight-weight coins." in the information that the gold received per

GOLD RESERFE, \$103,439,646. About Eighty Per Cent, of the Bond Pur-

chase Gold Has Bern Paid In. WASHINGTON, Feb. 21. Tie Treasury gold reserve at the close of business to-day was \$103,439,d46. The withdrawals for to-day were \$547,800. This is the first time since Sept. 7. 1895, that the gold reserve has been intact. Official Treasury figures show that of the \$111. 000,000 for which the new bonds sold, \$87,5 363 have been paid in. Of this amount \$65, 526,362.26 have been "taken up" in Treasury 520,302.25 have been "taken up" in Treasury cash. It was received as follows: At New York, \$10,388,302,47; at other Sub-Treasures, \$0.156,103,48; national bank depositories, \$4,783,803,31. And con exchanged for surrelary by national bank depositories, \$1,108,734,03. The total deposits by national bank depositories are \$28,803,844,08, from which must be taken the \$6,783,803,31 exchanged for currency, which will leave the test amount received by such depositories, \$22,900,001,67. These figures show that so far hearly \$0 per cent, of figures show that so far nearly 80 per cent of the bond purchase gold has been paid.

Against the Bike Brake Ordinance. At the request of Alderman Ball the Alder-

men's Law Committee considered again yesterday the proposed ordinance requiring that all hicycles be equipped with brakes. At the end of the committee's session it was announced that the committee's intention to report ad-versely on the ordinance had not been changed. Royal Palms of Our Italy.

Cincinnati. Reached by the Southern Railway and F. C. and P. Florida Short Line lamited between New York and St. Augustine and Tampa dairy S 20 P. M. New York office, 271 and 355 broadway.—Adu. All sausages sold by Deerfoot Farm are made at the do you think I was fool enough to bring \$20,000

100 DROWNED.

Seven Steamers and Eighteen Sailing Ven sels Founder in the Binck Sea. LONDON, Feb. 21.-The Times learns from Odessa that heavy storms on the Black Ser have caused great loss of life and property. Seven steamers and eighteen sailing vessels have foundered and more than one hundred

persons have perished. The storms continue. ENGLAND SUSTAINS RHODES.

Report That the Transvant Republic Wil Declare Real Independent.

LONDON, Feb. 21.- The Government have approved the course pursued by the British South Africa Company and have appointed Earl Grey to act conjointly with Cecil Rhodes in the administration of the affairs of the territory controlled by the company in South Africa.

A despatch from Pietermaritzburg says the Natal Times maintains it has the best authority for the statement that the South African Republic, on Feb. 27, the fifteenth anniversary of the Boer victory over the British under Gen. Colley at Majuba Hill, will proclaim its independence.

A despatch to the Central News from Cape Town says the report that the South African Republic intends to throw off the suzeraints of Great Britain and proclaim its independence is not credited in Cape Town, Sir Jacobus de Wet, the British diplomatic agent at Pretoria, has left that place, however, having received a special conge. This fact is regarded as rather strange.

PULLED A PISTOL IN A THEATRE. Mr. George Explained that It Hurt Him to

Sit on It-Didn't Mean to Scare the Ladies. A man in the orchestra of Hoyt's Theatre ulled a pistol out of his pistol pocket at the performance last night. A woman sitting next him cried out in alarm, and people got up from their seats and began to make for the door

Policeman Hayes went down the aisle and grabbed the man with the pistol, who seemed astonished at the excitement he had created. He surrendered his pistol and went to the Thirtieth street station. He told the Sergeant that he had been sitting on his pistol, and that it hurt him, so he just took it out of the pistol pocket and a woman began screaming. If anybody was to blame for the scare, she was, he said. He was at American citizen and had the right to carry a pistol. He said he was E. W. George of Baltimore. The Sergeant gave him his liberty and he left for the Monumental City by the 12:15 train.

TO BEAT THE RAINES BILL.

Boards of Excise Renewing Licenses to All Applicants.

ROME, N. Y., Feb. 21.-The Roard of Excise meets daily to grant licenses. Thus far fortyeight licenses have been granted, all renewals except three, and to date from May 1, 1896. POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 21.-Excise sioner John Mellady said to-day that the Excise Board is receiving applications for renewals of licenses from saloon keepers in large numbers. and inasmuch as the Raines bill cuts down the city's income from this source one-half, they will probably all be granted. The city charter expressly provides that no money shall be raised by taxation to support the poor. The funds for this purpose are supplied by the Excise Board. It is proposed, if possible, to avoid having the poor fund reduced 50 per cent.

THE MISSOURI'S CARGO BURNING.

Efforts to Put Out the Fire Fall, and She Is Run Ashore at Falmouth. LONDON, Feb. 21.-The Atlantic Transport ompany steamer Missouri, Capt. Browne, which sailed from London on Feb. 10 for Philadelphia, has put into Falmouth with fire in her No. 3 lower hold. The crew endeavored to extinguish the flames by injecting steam into her where the seventy-five-foot pontoon bridge

of water from shore pumps. rater, the steamer was run ashore on a mud bank, and an endeavor was made to fill her hold

with water. Early this evening the fire was gaining. It feared that the Missouri's whole cargo will be

GILLIGAN SHOT THE CHUTE. A Ton of Coal Fell on Him, but Gilligan's

John Gilligan, 30 years old, living at 150 Pamrapo avenue, Jersey City, and employed on the Scranton coal docks at the foot of Hudson street, while standing on the summit of a big pile of coal vesterday afternoon, felt the coal slipping from under him. He struggled hard to regain a foothold, but the rapidly moving coal arried him down through the chute and piled on top of him. After he had been buried under about a ton of it the flow of coal was stopped, and his fellow workmen dug him out. Gilligan felt of his bones, and finding that none were

broken resumed work. BLIZZARD IN WESTERN NEW YORK.

Trains Stalled in Snow Banks and Abandoned-Some Conches Completely Burled. LEBOY, N. Y., Feb. 21.-The snow blockade continues and the drifts are higher and more preparations. solid than yesterday. The only trains through Leroy since Wednesday night have been on the auts in the front rank of the procession, walked Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh Railway. The Erle and Central have abandoned their trains, which are stalled just west of here. some of the coaches are completely buried in the snow. After remaining twenty-four hours | nounced that all was ready, 181 people were in the coaches, the passengers were brought to

CHECK RAISER NABBED. Had Letters from Nixle Cooper, the Sut-

Many trains on the Lehigh Valley are stuck.

cide, in His Pocket. Theodore D. Dean, who, when employed by a bath role, emerged from his quarters and corporation at 131 Spring street, on Nov. 13, bounded up the steps of the ring. He selected 1894, raised a check for \$1.30 to \$1,200, and one for \$80 to \$800, and went to Germany after drawing the money, was seen in a Sixth avenue elevated train last night | corner, facing the Mexican's de, and his back to by L. J. Howe, the President, who caused his arrest. He was locked up in the West Thirtieth

Enforcing the Retailatory Insurance Bill. Burt Sheed of New Orleans acted as time-Pierce to-day set all doubt at rest regarding the stent and effect of the retainatory insurance weighed about 102 pounds and Maher tipped bill, which was signed by Gov. Morton on Munday. He issued an order refusing to renew the orporation certificates, to do business in this Company of Stettin, Prussia, and of the Auchen | couple of minutes. At its conclusion Siler deand Munich Fire Insurance Company of Aix-la-Chapelle, Prussia. He also refused the application for admission to business in this State of the Magdenburg Fire Insurance Company of

Killed by His Insane Son.

Magdenburg, Prussla.

killed by his son, Robert Campbell, this morning. The young man approached his father m behind while the latter was walking the street and shot him through the head. Young Campbell is demented. He is about 22 years old, and had recently been confined in an asylum at

BOB FITZSIMMONS WINS.

HE KNOCKS PETER MAHER OUT IN

PRICE TWO CENTS.

NINETY-FIVE SECONDS. The Australian Lures His Antagonist Oc and then Gets in His Famous Rights hand Hook Pench on the Point of the

Jaw-The Battle Decided on Mexican Soll Near Langtry, Tex., in the Presence of a Small Crowd of Spectators. LANGIBY, Tex., Feb. 21 .- It took Robert Fitzto defeat Peter Maher and become the heavyweight champion of the world. The fight took place in the bottoms of the Rio Grande River on the Mexican side, a mile and a half distant from the Langtry depot. Even to his friends it was evident that the Irish lad was not in it from the start. Before the round had progressed thirty see onds Maher attempted a foul, and was warned by the referee. Fitzsimmons's coup was in the form of one of his famous upper books with which he

knocked out Hall and broke the no e of Jack

effort to get upon his feet, but after getting

Stelzner, his trainer. Maher made a gallant

half way to a recumbent position he fell back, and still had his head on the floor when time was called, and the decision was awarded to the Australian. The prize fighting party reached here at 3:30 P. M., Central time. No interference was encountered en route. The Texas Hangers, with Adj.-Gen. Mabry at their head, alignted before the train had been brought to a standstill. The Rangers were lined up at the north end of the depot, under command of Capt. McDonald. An immense crowd, which had been brought here from Eagle Pass, San Antonio, and Mermediate points, was in walting. During the fifteen minutes' stop at Sanderson Maher took breakfast in the Chinese lunch room in the depot. It was a diabolical meal of greasy boiled cabbage. half-cooked ham, hot hoe bread, cheese, ple, and a vile imitation-of-coffee concoction. Maher

ate heartily, much to the amazement of vet-

eran sports, who had never before seen a fighter

put such a mess in his stomach within three

hours of going in the ring. To expostulations the Irishman smilingly remarked that he knew his business. Fitzsimmons's party had provided him with a commissary on his private car, and while Mahor was gorging himself he sparingly ate poached eggs on toast, chops, and coffee. Later he took some raw eggs, milk, and brandy and lay down for a nap. After leaving Sanderson there were suspicions of a rain storm, and it became certain that the operation of the kinetoscope would be out of the question. Then the manage ers began to talk of postponing the mill until to-morrow and keeping the party here over night. A large majority of the crowd regarded

this as decidedly risky. A decision was held in abeyance, pending the arrival here. When the train arrived one company of the Texas Rangers guarded the depot, while the remainder went down to the bottoms of the river on the Texas side," but not the slightest effort was made to interfere with the sports in any of their movements. When the word to move had been given, the visitors speedily found that, although they had been on the road for over sixteen hours and had journeyed 400 miles, the hardest part of the entertainment was yet to come. Following guides in straggling procession they went across the prairie for a distance of bon yards and then commenced a precipitous descent of a seldomused wagon road that went in a circuitous way

down to the Rio Grande. Over rocks and boulders, now slipping on their backs, now clutching at a bramble to save themselves from a fall and a broken ankle, and now stubbing on their toes against huge cobblestones or in cavities of the rocks, the sports toiled in double and single file until the bank of the river was reached. Then there was a tramp of 500 yards more through sand and mud full ankle deep to the point hold, besides bringing aboard several streams had been stretched across the Rio Grande River, which, swollen by recent rains, As the fire did not yield to the steam and had been changed from a sluggish stream to a on the bottoms of the Mexican side, and the canvas enclosure that encircled the ring could be seen in the distance. Five minutes more brought the perspiring and sore-footed pedestrians to the entrance stiles, where Bat Masterson and Joe Vendig examined the pasteboard

tickets and passed the holders within A more ideal spot for such an event could hardly have been selected. To the west sloping down to the very foot of the enclosure was a mountain 500 feet in height, rugged and almost perpendicular. Across the river on the Texas side was its counterpart, and fringed along its stern summit, commanding a full view of the ring were some 360 men and women, who looked like pigeons to those below. Between the two mountains and within a stone's throw of the ring upon the bottoms the river rushed with a dell roar Heavy laden clouds overhead and occasional drops of rain completed the picture. The cirens canvas with which the battle ground was enclosed was 200 feet in circumference and 16 feet in height. The ring was composed of white pine, covered with white duck, and had an elevation of four feet. Over in the corner to the west were the two diminutive tents for the convenience of the principals in making their final

Fitz-immons and Maher, with their attenddown but a few yards apart, both reaching the enclosure in a profuse state of perspiration. They were taken to their tents and rubbed down. At 3 o'clock, when Referee Siler anat the ring side, the remainder of the visiting the village last flight and are being cared for. party, with the local contingent, having decided that a view from the Texas hills was preferable to the expenditure of \$20 for a ticket. In response to Siler's call, Julian asked for twenty minutes' delay. Quinn consented, and it was

readily granted. At 3:13 Fitzsimmons, enveloped in a flanne as his corner the point to the west, with his back to the Mexican mountains. Maher appeared a minute later and took his chair in the opposite the spectators on the Texas hill. Maher had in his corner Jam Hall, Buck Concolly, Peter Low-A number of letters from Nixie Cooper, the Tenderloin girl who committed suicide recently. Use the newspaper accounts of her tragic death, were found in his pocket. hart, Jack Steizher and Jack McCoy, while ALBAY, Feb. 21. Superintendent James F. keeper. Then five-onnee gloves were produced

the beam at about 121.
The men were about to strip their overcosts when Julian called theorge Siler to the centre of state, of the Prussian National Fire Insurance the ring and the two conversed quietly for a manded in stentor an tones;

"Is Mr. O'Hourse here?" "I am," responded the Bostonian, whose head barely same up to the level of the ring door. "Have you the purse money?" Siler again de-

manded the said to Rourke, as he produced the is here," said to Rourke, as he produced NASHVILLE Tenn., Feb. 21. Ex-United States his waket and waved two checks in the air. District Clerk E. R. Campbell was shot and bitzs.mmoss was watching the proceedings. with keen interest. As the jupors were pl

duced her lips unled and he veiled . That staff don't go Jahre ! I want cash. How do we know what those are worth ?" "Did you cash these checks last hight?" asked Siler of O'Hourke, while the crowd pressed in the neighborhood of the two men.

"Yes, I did," shouled the Boston man.